THE WAR OF THE BEBELLION.

Fighting Battles Over Again on Paper.

From an interview with Gen. Longstreet. "Have you read Jeff, Davis' book ?" "Not through. Mr. Davis is a theo-rist. He never had a practical idea of war or government in his life that I ever heard of. During the rebellion he never originated a single movement or made a

gan that year several of us were asked our opinion as to a plan of operations for a campaign in that section. I made out my opinion, urging the detachment of a sufficient number of men from points where they could be spared, to make a raid through the Cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Gen. Lee approved it, and asked me to go with him to Rich-mond when he presented it to the Presimond when he presented it to the President. I told him I though it unnecessary, but he insisted. I finally consented, ry, but he insisted. I finally consented, and we went. He put the proposition before the President and Gen. Bragg, and they spent some two or three hours discussing it. Finally, I was called in and gave my opinion, but it soon became evident from the President's manner that he had determined to seem soon became evident from the President's manner that he had determined to accept Gen. Bragg's plan for a campaign into Tennessee, and impose it upon Joe Johnston. Gen. Lee was vrey much opposed to it, and evinced a great deal of feeling, although he controlled himself. After he found that there was no further use of discussing the matter he sat for several discussing the matter he sat for several wont when yexed, and then got up and walked out of the room. Gen. Johnston is right and Davis wrong in the contro-versy which this book has provoked."

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA. "Do you agree with Gen. Johnston

that Chichamauga was the bloodiest bat-tle of the war?" battle, but not so desperate as Gettysburg. Some time before the battle took place Gen. Lee and I had a talk, in which I said to him that I believed, if a battle at that point could be made, and the result followed up, it would be of inestimable importance to us. He did not agree with my idea, because he would have to no use of my going, no use of making this up with spirit.' He replied: 'The order has been given, and it shall be repeated at your diction, that, if we gain a victorv. it shall be pushed with energy. With that understanding I went to the fight, and it was a severe one. The troops I had brought from the East broke the Federal lines, and largely contributed, if they did not control, the events of that day. I never saw them in better spirits or do better work. When the victory was gained and Rosecran's forces demoralized, Gen. Bragg came to me Follow up the success across the Tennessee river and move toward Nashville and Louisville,' said I, 'This will leave Rosecrans at Chattanooga, with us threatening, if not in possession of his base of different at Gettysburg." supplies, and we can.

FORCE HIM TO ATTACK US and defeat him at our leisure.' Bragg left me with this understanding, and all of my troops had crossed the river except one division, when Bragg came riding up to me and said: 'Order that ing up to me and said: 'Order that the French army moved to Metz,' to follow up the success we had gained. tually at an end." able the terrible mistake that had been made. I said: 'Our last chance has mies had been decided.' been thrown away. Nothing but a miracle can save us now. I propose to had any sympathy with or recommended struggle for that miracle as vigoro and energetically as I ever did.' D the more he tried the worse his action a plan. I told him that I was unequivo-looked. There was no possible excuse cally opposed to any such proceeding,

heard of. During the rebellion he never originated a single movement or made a practical suggestion, but was the first to criticise those which others made, planned and executed. His book will have no effect either upon the south or the country at large. It will be looked upon as a history of the struggle from his standpoint, which is stinted and prejudiced. He really has no practical knowledge of the historical matters about which he undertakes to write."

"Davis is severe on Joe Johnston for his refusal to adopt the Tennessee cambarater and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Gen. Lee was a great fall for him when lead the troops and took position upon to country at least the federal position before the world and a supreme place in the hearts of the Southern people. It was a great fall for him when he discovered that he deal supreme character. There was nothing and took position upon to country at least the south of the risk two were in part in or countenancing any such barbarism. Call the part is more and noble part in or countenancing any such barbarism. The late the part is or countenancing any su paign when he took command of the army at Dalton."

"Yes, very. I was to have re-enforcepaign when he took command of the army at Dalton."

"Yes, very. I was to have re-enforced Johnston if that campaign had been made, and I have no hesitation in saying that a more absurd and ridiculous military movement could never have been conceived than that. I know of no military man on earth who could have conceived such a plan of campaign, except Gen. Bragg, and no man on the earth except Jeff. Davis would have adopted it. The fact that Gen. Johnston refused to adopt it is a tribute to his military sagacity. Gen. Johnston has given the facts

> "This was in the evening, and I saw he had his mind in the direction of the assault, and I did not urge him to adopt my plan. I saw him at daylight, intending to try and get him to reconsider his plan of direct attack, or rather hoping he would have done so himself during the night. Some time was spent in social talk, and I had an idea that he had abandoned the thought of direct assault. I had, nevertheless, the night before withdrawn my troops from the direction in which they were marching, and put then in position to meet Gen. Lee's plan, it he should decide to carry it out. He had said nothing about his plans for so long that I thought he had concluded not to that I thought he had concluded not to attack, when, all at once, he looked up and said: 'Longstreet, you must make the attack.' 'Gen. Lee, there are not 15,000 troops that ever marshaled under a flag that can make that attack and succeed,' I replied. 'I have a mile of open ground to march over before I can reach the enemy's position.' 'No, it is not a mile, not more than 1,000 or 1,500 yards.' I saw his mind was made up and I saw his mind was made up, and mounting my horse, rode out to my command and ordered the advance. That whole day the two divisions under my command bore the blunt of the attack upon the entreuched position of the Federal Army at Gettysburg."
> "Wby didn't Hill's and Ewell's corps

come to your relief?" up my mind to make myself square before I were in perfect accord. We could tell and money is voted out of the people's There is by the firing of our troops exactly each aking this other's position, and there was co operations, and community of feelings between the perfect accord. We could tell and money is voted out of the people's peckets to keep up the sport of horse-racing, which is deemed immoral by the racing, which is deemed immoral by the sacrifice of men and effort, unless the result we shall obtain shall be followed us rarely known between military com-It was a terrible blow West, and arrived upon the battle-field at 12 o'clock at night, and the attack was ordered for daylight in the morning. It did not begin, however, till some time later. The plan was to make battle as later. The plan was to of the other corps had a slight engagement, and occupied some entrenchments mule or ox?
on the right which had been abandoned. The result of the second days fighting I need not refer to. The damage had been done, and the mistake made upon the first day, when a direct assault was

Here Gen. Longstreet took from his pocket a memorandum of a letter from Gen. Lee, which read: "If I had taken you advice, the result would have been

A COMPARISON WITH METZ.

"At Metz, during the Franco-Prussian war, identically the same station between | for their amusements .-- Abbeville Media the French and Prussian armies was presented as between ours at Gettysburg. I was at New Orleans then, and had a rision into Chattanooga. Our people the French army moved to Metz, leaving thouse the French army moved to Metz, leaving the stopped at a farm house marching through that city with and moved his advantage for refreshments, and the lady of the are marching through that city, with and moved his army in between Metz house placed before them some nice, cool bands playing and banners flying.' I and Rheims. When that move was butter-milk, which she had kept cool in said: 'Gen. Bragg, they will much prefer to hear that we have cut the line of the enemy's communications and have him at our mercy than to hear of any dress parade such as you order.' Bragg was determined, and the division not yet across the cross and the movement from Rheims to Metz, and division not yet across the cross as a decision of the situation. He was the progress of that war with me, that there was the position of Gettysburg over again, but that Von Moltke had taken advantage of the movement from Rheims to Metz, and division not yet across the cross as a decision of the situation. He was the cross as a decision of the situation of the house and the stonach as policy of the country.

George W. Perkins is about thirty-eight years of age. He is a thin man, which a little bull frog had gone into the movement from Rheims to Metz, and which a little bull frog had gone into the movement from Rheims. When that move was principles to that, in thing prices and shaping the financial and railroad reputation of the house and the stonach of one of our friends, an aperture had been left in the covering of the vessel in which a little bull frog had gone into the movement from Rheims. When that move was principles to that, in thing prices and shaping the financial and railroad reputation of the house and the stonach are reputation of the house and the stonach are reputation of the bouse and the stonach and shaping the financial and railroad reputation of the country.

George W. Perkins is about thirty-eight years of age. He is a thin man, which a little bull frog had gone into the movement from Rheims and shaping the financial and railroad reputation of the bouse and the stonach are reputation of the bouse and the s division, not yet across the stream, was master of the situation. He was table, the frog was poured into the glass ordered to Chattanooga, to give the citizens music, and very soon afterward the whole army was halted, while the great est chance for a decisive victory we had have been nearer Washington or Philabis head out for air. Our friend discovyet had was in our hands. We were delphia than Meade, and could have ered the unwelcome presence and was finally all drawn back to rest, while forced him to attack us. If we had gazing at his frogship in amazement, Rosecran's defeated army had opportu- moved to the right of Cemetery Hill, and nity to recruit its shattered columns and taken position between it and Washing-prepare for battle. I had lost 8,000 men ton, the result at Gettysburg would have mote in your milk?" Our friend at Chickamauga in the effort to infuse been different. Less than a week after

"I see that Davis undertakes to make who came to Chattanooga after that bat-tle, I explained to him as calmly as I was guerrilla warfare in the mountains after the contest between the great ar-

"I am satisfied that Gen. Lee never Davis that one day he came me to, evidently find an excuse for Bragg, but from Davis, and asked my opinion of such

"If Chickamauga was not, which was the greatest battle of the war?"

"Gettysburg, both in the number slain and in decisive results. That was the greatest battle of the war, and I shall never forget its details. If you repeat greatest battle of the war, and I shall never forget its details. If you remember, we had a brisk contest on the 1st of July. Lee's advance and the troops covering the Federal position were engaged. After this brush the Federal sorces moved up, and test the Federal character. There was nothing mean or several states of the war, and test the state of the war and test the federal character. There was nothing mean or several states of the war, and test the federal character. There was nothing mean or several states of the war, and test the federal character. There was nothing mean or several states of the war, and I shall that idea after he is dead is, in my judgment, contemptible. I am certain that the war is the war in t

certain that there was no chance of suc-

Horse Racing at the State Fair.

The last Legislature appropriated \$2,500 "for the aid of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society." This was nothing strange, for the same thing has been repeated year after year. The whole thing is wrong and contrary to true democratic principles. This Society has no right to a subsidy from the State. It is a private incorporation, and if any money is made by it the State does not reap the benefit, and the taxes of the people are not reduced. The incorporators have a right to pocket the money. The fact that Gen. Johnston refused to adopt it is a tribute to his military sagacity. Geu. Johnston has given the facts about the campaign. Both he and I would have left an army on our flanks, to have made such a junction as Davis proposed, which could have crushed us."

"Do you know whether Lee counseled or encouraged the Tennessee campaign?"

"Yes sir; I know very well that he objected to it mostemphatically. Before the military operations in the West began that year several of us were asked our opinion as to a plan of operations for a campaign in that section. I made out my opinion, urging the detachment of a sufficient number of men from points where they could be spared, to make a raid through the Cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Geu. Lee approved it, said through the Cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Geu. Lee approved it, said through the Cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Geu. Lee approved it, said through the Cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Geu. Lee approved it, said through the Cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Geu. Lee approved it, said through the Cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Geu. Lee approved it, said through the cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Gen. Lee approved it, said through the cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Gen. Lee approved it, said through the cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Gen. Lee approved it, said through the cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Gen. Lee approved it, said through the cumberland mountains into Kentucky. Gen. Lee approved it, said the position and the protonac and the army of the Potomac and the army of the Potonica and provests of admit of any mistakes. The army which is diametrically in conflict with the time honored principles of the Demoney under the army of cucrest. No two attack, was almo money and put it into their own pockets? So, here is William Jones, who has a wife and nine children, with not a dollar ahead, working rented 1 nd and getting what he eats under a "lien," compelled to pay a tax to keep up a set of fancy farmers, who wear kid gloves and swallow-tailed coats, and don't do a lick of honest work from one year's end

The argument that this Society could not get along without help from the State is no just reason why money should be given it in charity. One of the principles laid down by Thomas Jefferson and since held by all true Democrats, was this:

with my idea, because he would have to take re-enforcements for Bragg from his army. I therefore wrote to the Secretary of War, saying that I believe if Bragg's army could be re-enforced, so as to make a decisive victory at some point near Chattanooga, it would be a great stroke of policy. My letter summoned Gen. Lee to Richmond, and when he returned he ordered me to prepare two divisions for standing and then running, I made up my mind to make myself square before inajority of reputed Christians. The to the gramme for racing which will be kept Confederacy when Jackson was killed. At Gettysburg, Lee seemed to forget that Jr. kson was not there, and, after expressing to Hill, Ewell and myself his for the whole affair will be conducted wagon horse. If speed is wanted why don't the Society offer a prize to a fast

Voting money for this Society is "laying tribute" on the people to keep up a sport of questionable kind. Or it is giving money raised by t xation away in charity. It is radically wrong and unjustifiable. A stop should be put to it justifiable. A stop should be put to it, or Christians should cease to denounce such things. We don't wish to do the Society an injury, but we desire the peo-ple to know what becomes of part of the money they are working for this hot July weather. It is wrongfully and improvidently given away for the benefit of a certain class of citizens in paying

mote in your milk?" Our friend replied, "yes madam, and what is worse r, and it was all thrown away on to fine failure of the commander was to the success we had gained.

Von Moltke moved into the position I it sees me too." Our friend concluded to finish his dinner without butter milk, and, we suppose, the lady resolved to and, we suppose, the lady resolved to wage a war of extermination on the bull frogs about her spring house .- Pickens

> Indications are that a Legislature will be elected in Mississippi which will return Mr. Lamar to the United States

- Italian laborers are nearly as unpopular in France as the Chinese are in California, because they work for wages at which a Frenchman turns up his nose, for his conduct. Yet Davis retained and thought that it was criminal to pro-him, because he was a courtier." long the war after he was practically intelligent. ABOUT THE CLYDES.

Pushing People Who Are Gobbling H. W. G., in Atlanta Constitution

There is probably no influence so

There is probably no influence so vaguely understood, and yet so important to us, as that comprised in the terms, "the Clyde Syndicate."

The name of Clyde suggests steamships just as that of Pullman brings up sleeping cars. And while a company of men operating under this name, swarmed along the Atlantic coast and linked the separate roads into a comprehensive system, our people swore by the flavor of tem, our people swore by the flavor of the sea-breeze, and dreamed of a maritime power that had come to conquer the land after it had whitened the seas. As to who the Clydes were—as to whether to who the Clydes were—as to whether they were singular or plural—whether they really headed the company, or whether the syndicate worked in the shadow of a great name—very few people knew, and fewer more seemed to care. When the people dream of argosies what do they care for percentiling?

do they care for personalities?

And yet, the men who compose this syndicate have taken so firm a hold upon syndicate have taken so firm a hold upon the South, have become such important a factors in her growth, and will have so much to do with her future, that I am tempted to give to our readers what I know of them and their affairs. Their interest in Georgia may be epitomized in the statement that they own the Air-Line Road, control the Northeastern, are pledged to pierce the mountains through pledged to pierce the mountains through Rabun Gap, and have joined with Gen. Gordon's association to give Atlanta a line to the coal fields and to the Missis-

sippi. The first member of the Syndicate that The first member of the Syndicate that merits attention is the man whose name it bears—W. P. Clyde. The elder Clyde is still living, but has virtually retired from business, and William P. Clyde is now the head of the line. He is a man of about 43 years of age, though he hardly looks so much. A Marylander by birth, his life has been spent on the sea. His father was a steamship man, and educated William to succeed him in his business. At the age of 13 he was sent to sea, and made an accomplished sailor. He knows a ship as a jockey knows a horse, and is a skilful navigator. He could take a ship to-day and carry her interests. He could take a ship to day and carry her into any waters on the globe. For years he has carried the main responsibilities of the great Clyde steamship company. Some idea of what this means may be had from the statement that at one time gight, two ships sailed

There are few handsomer men than Mr. Clyde—erect, graceful, with whiskers just tinged with gray, a frank and winning face, he is comely and convincing. Back of these advantages he has that direct, forcible and polished manner notable among the men of affairs in New York. He may be found any day between the hours of 10 and 4 at his office on lower Broadway affable and quick. is tinged with gray, a frank and winsuched by all true Democrats, was this:

"The money collected by taxation is bould be expended only on the objects specified in the Constitution. It may not be distributed to favorites in the form of bounties or of subsidies, nor given away in charity."

The appropriation must be on the ground of charity. The Society does not help along the government of the State. The money paid to it does not protect life, liberty or property. If don't pay the salaries of our officers or the literal sense. His family, a wife and five prety children, are at some seaside resort, but he has his specified the day of its Jeganization has not been able to pay ite own expenses, but like the "horse leech" has been continually crying, "Give; give!"

The worse feature about this charity, is yet to be told. If the money was in the left of the markets, and its is yet to be told. If the money was in the control of the markets, and its is yet to be told. If the money was in the control of the markets, and its yet be to be told. If the money was in the control of the markets, and its yet be to be told. If the money was in the control of the first orc they found ran only eight on more than a mile toward the field or more than a mile toward the field or more than a mile toward the field on "Little Pittsburg" the calcular and polished manner notable among the men of affairs in National the first of the development of the development of the development of the development of the south as field for "novethens been different with the market in the city. The first orc they found ran only eight on "Little Pittsburg" the claim the tery best of easierd contentions and a polished manner notable among the men of affairs in National the first or the touch under the first of the development of the vorethen a mile toward the field of more than a mile toward the field of more than a mile toward the field of mo The worse feature about this charity system to be told. If the money was casted in buying blue ribbons to put on he good mules and fine milch cows exhibited, it would not be throwing away money for an immoral and sinful purpose.

with the best of the markets, and its closets with the rarest wines—manned by an expert crew, it is certainly a model basis from which they organized their present schemes. The total stock of this road is only \$4,000,000, or 40,000 shares that is a permanent invest--and going to the wharf signals his crew. A yawl is at once sent to shore and the party is soon on board. The yacht is then started for a sail in the picturesque waters about New York, loafing towards Coney Island or to Long Branch, while the company adjusts themselves to catch the breezes and admire the scenery or leisurely discuss a dinner the scenery or leisurely discuss a dinner that cannot be surpassed at Delmonico's.

A night on this yacht in 1 dsummer is a luxury beyond any power of description.

Hugh Carlise, the price was put up enormously before they could secure three thousand shares. It is deubtful if there thousand shares. His yacht is perfectly seaworthy, and he has made the trip with her to Cuba and frequently to Norfolk. He is devoted to her, and maintains her at a cost of more

than \$1,000 a month. The holder of the largest block in the Clyde syndicate is a comparatively young man—George W. Perkins, President of the Mercantile National Bank of New York. Mr. Perkins comes of a family remarkable for its steadiness and finan cial ability. I am not sure about it, but think they are New Englanders—Perkins certainly being a traditional New England name. The family is now represented in the business life of New York by three brothers, G. W., E. W. and H. W. Perkins. The last named is bachelor and the head of an important brokerage house. He was a General in the Federal army, and is the eldest of the three brothers. The next one, E. W. three brothers. The next one, 12, 10, 13 President of the Importer's and Trader's Bank, one of the largest, if not the largest, banking institutions in America. Its career has been one of almost incredible success. The third brother is, as I have stated, President of the Mercantile National Bank, itself one of the big institutions of New York. The three brothers are very clannish, believe very strongly in each other, and work hand in glove in most of their enterprises. They live at the Windsor Hotel, which is the headquarters in New a place second only to the Stock Ex-

though deliberate manner. In connec-tion with his brothers and the friends who pin their faith to the Perkins' judgment they have practically unlimited capital for any enterprise in which they may engage. Under these circumstances -being in perfect health, ambitious, successful and far seeing, young and vigorous-he will be a very important factor in the progress of this country for the

It is a fortunate thing that Mr. Perkins has become impressed with the idea that the South is the best field for investment and enterprise. Said he:

"The South is the field that offers the widest opportunity and promises the best returns. The other sections of the country have been overrun already and the best chances all taken. The South, however, is a comparatively new field, and the next few years will see a develop ment in that section, a rise in Southern values and an appreciation of Southern opportunity that will astonish even the lest-headed of us.

Richmond, two brothers of enterprise and sagacity, who are estimated to be worth anywhere from \$2,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and Gen. T. M. Logan. Gen. \$7,000,000, and Gen. T. M. Logan. Gen. Logan is the attorney of the Syndicate, and, without a large fortune, has by his industry and sagacity amassed a very pretty property, and is in the way of adding very largely to it by the realization of heavy investments in the near future. He is one of the leading spirits in the Syndians in the leading spirits in the Syndicate, is the head of the construction company that has charge of building the new lines. There is probably no man in the company whose opinion is worth more than his, in weight or accuracy. He will be remembered as perhaps the youngest General in the Confederate army contains. perhaps the youngest General in the Confederate army—certainly one of the youngest. He is a South Carolinian by birth, a man of small stature, but is built entirely of nerves, muscles, and run by electricity. These, then, are the men who make up the controlling junta of the Clyde syndicate—W. P. Clyde, the three Perkinses, the two Stewarts and T. M. Logan. Of course, there are trusted officials who own part of the stock, and who have executive charge of the roads in the system—but these are the men

Owing to certain legal difficulties in the way of the railroad company making leases and purchases, various subsidiary organizations have been made, but they are always controlled by the same men who control the Richmond and Danville. For the purpose of building new roads, "construction" companies are formed, but these are always officered and controlled by the men of the Syndicate. The corporation is sometimes changed a bit and about 700 miles more. Indeed the future of this company is hard to limit. Its alliance with Gen. Gordon and his assobillies of the great Clyde steamship company. Some idea of what this means may be had from the statement that at one time eighty-two ships sailed under the Clyde colors, touching nearly every shore on earth. At present over forty steamships are run by the company, supplying some of the most important commercial routes.

There are few handsomer men than Mr. Clyde—erect, graceful, with whiskers just tinged with gray, a frank and winter the company of the finance with Gen. Gordon and his associates opens the way into the Southwest where Jay Gould says "the empire of the future is enthroned." Already assured of a route to the Mississippi River, and of at least four feeding lines in Alabama and Mississippi, through the Gordon with Gen. Gordon and his associates opens the way into the Southwest where Jay Gould says "the empire of the future is enthroned." Already assured of a route to the Mississippi River, and of at least four feeding lines in Alabama for the Clyde people may very well lift their eyes to Mexico and the Pacific. This close alliance with Gen. Gordon and his associates opens the way into the Southwest where Jay Gould says "the empire of the future is enthroned." Already assured of at least four feeding lines in Alabama for the Clyde people may very well lift their eyes to Mexico and the Pacific. This close alliance with Gen. Gordon and his associates opens the way into the Southwest where Jay Gould says "the empire of the future is enthroned." Already assured of a route to the Mississippi River, and of at least four feeding lines in Alabama for the Clyde people may very well lift their eyes to Mexico and the Pacific. This close alliance with Gen.

holding the control of the road against all corners. (If the remaining 12,000 shares, about 8,000 are held by the members of the syndicate individually or by their friends their friends There is consequently very little on the market, and a brisk of stock as the Clyde people now hold in the Richmond and Danville, less than \$3,000,000 at par value, and which cost them less than \$2,000,000, gave and maintained absolute control of such an enormous system of completed and pro

Death of Gen. Pemberton.

Gen. John C. Pemberton, who com anded the Confederate forces at Vicksburg when surrendered to Gen. Grant, died in Penlynn, Pa., on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 13, at about 5 o'clock. The deceased was born in Philadelphia, in 1817, and, entering West Point, grad-uated in 1837. He was promoted to a First Lieutenant of Artillery in 1842, and acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Worth during the Mexican war. For gallantry at Monterey, in 1846, he was brevetted as Captain, and as Major for gallantry at Molino del Rey in 1847. He also dis-tinguished himself at Contreras and Cherubusco, and at the capture of the city of Mexico, in which he was wounded. He became Captain September 16, 1850, and resigned in 1861, to enter the Confederate service as a Colonel of Cav-alry. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant General to General Joseph E. Johnston, and in 1862 he became a Brigadier General and soon alterwards Lieutenant-General. He was assigned to the command of the army in Northern Mississippi, but, being defeated at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, and at Big Black River, the next day, he reached to Vicksburg, where he was shut up by Gen. Grant. The latter made an experimental assault upon Pemberton's lines, May 19, but, being repulsed, settled down to a regular siege. Gen. Grant's forces were increased to 70,000, while Pemberton had but 25,000 effective men, was deficient in amunition and had rations for only sixty days. The investment continued with an almost constant bom-bardment until January 3d, when, havan interview with Gen. Grant, and the next day, July 4, 1863, Vicksburg was surrendered on honorable terms. same day witnessed the first struggle at Gettysburg, so that this period was justly The prisoners surrendered at Vicksburg numbered 27,000, the total previous los of the Confederates being reckoned at 10,000, and the total Union loss at 8,575. At the close of the war he was inspector of artillery, commanding at Charleston, South Carolina. When peace was re stored he became a farmer pear Warrenton, Fauquer county, Virginia. He sub-sequently engaged in business in Phila-delphia.

These are the principal members of the Clyde Syndicate. The controlling ty, Pa., values his kennel of dogs at Southern members are the Stewarts, of \$75,000.

A MILLIONAIRE MINER.

I had heard so much about Tabor's mines and Tabor's buildings and Tabor's schemes from the time I crossed the line which separates total abstinence Kansas from drink-as-you-please Colorado, that hour taken possession of by detachments from the allied army, Col. Richard But-Tabor, arrayed in the uniform of the Tabor Guards, his strong, bony head sur-mounted by a little skull cap apparently wo sizes too small.

His warmest admirers would not call Mr. Tabor either handsome or graceful. He is apparently about fifty-five his hair is black and as coarse as an Indian's, and his large mouth is covered rather The affairs of this Syndicate, vast and outstretching as they are, are controlled by a very small bulk of stock. The Richmond and Danville corporation is the key to the situation. It is the organization through which all the work is done and the responsibilities assumed way of the reil.

In conversation with this luckiest of men one soon forgets his peculiarities of manners and appearance. There is so much straightforwardness and strong common sense in what he says that up one who knows him wonders that he has become one of the great masters of the great art of money making.

His history is one of the romances of mining. Twenty-two years are when

from Denver to Oro City, where they started a little store for the sale of miners' supplies. Oro City was a small camp about two miles from where Leadville now flourishes, and where Leadville now flourishes, and where the first discoveries of quartz were made in Leadville. Tabor "grubstaked" two prospectors, August Rische and George Fryer, to search for ore, on the condition that he should have half of all they should discover.

The first ore they found ran only eight

and assuring him that they would trust | vation they and their States had under-

him for the bill.

Well they might, for within three months he had bought out both his partners for about \$150,000, paying them out of the proceeds of the mine, and had in the proceeds of the mine, and had in now an empty ruin so far as appearances

Thousands of people in all parts of the country who bought this stock at fancy prices in the belief that they would make 1,000 per cent. on the investment, now feel that they were deceived and robbed by the clever men who manipulated the shares; but to a disinterested outsider it shares; but to a disinterested outsider it looks as if the duplicity of the sellers would have proved fruitless but for the unhealthy greed of the buyers. So far as I know, Tabor had nothing to do with the stock deal, but Chaffee and Moffatt, who got the credit of engineering that gigantic scheme, and are heartily hated for it in some places, and are very

thing that Tabor has touched has turned to gold. His interests are scattered i every direction throughout the States, and, as if this whilom cross-roads store-keeper couldn't find enough to occupy words, "they played him for a sucker," and they will never make that kind of a

day, said:
"Horace was the best ten-cent poker player in camp. He always knowed when to come in and when to stay out, when to bluff and when to lay down;

Mrs. Tabor delights in fine clothes, dia-monds and New England grammar, and is new enjoying a tour of Europe.

- There are a few cases of yellow

- The Baltimore Sun closes an edito rial on "The Industrial South" with the tion: new courage and hopefulness for business undertakings. These are cheer-

THE SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN.

The Career of a Bonanza King-A Ro- Marching to the Tune, "The World Turned

schemes from the time I crossed the line which separates total abstinence Kansas from drink-as-you-please Colorado, that I was quite anxious to meet the bonanza king face to face. My curiosity was amply gratified to-day. By the courtesy of Governor Pitkin, I occupied a place on the balcony of the State House while the splendid militia companies of Denver and Leadville passed in review under the Executive eye. A number of the State officers assisted the Governor, and among them was Lieutenant-Governor Tabor, arrayed in the uniform of the distributed among them a few days before, and it only required the flying of
their standards to give their march the
effect of a holiday parade. But their
colors were cased, and they were prohibited from playing either a French or an
American tune. This was the return of
a compliment a piece of institute. American tune. This was the return of a compliment, a piece of justifiable as well as poetic retaliation on the part of the Americans for what the enemy were

cle."
"Then," said Ross, "if that is your opinion, "why is it here?"
Whereupon Laurens, who had been made prisoner at Charteston with Lincoln's army, proceeded to remind Ross that the Americans on that occasion had wade a broad defense but were ungal-

I cease to be a commissioner."

Nothing more was to be said; the arti-

cle stood, and the enemy marched out with colors cased, while the tune they chose to follow was an old British march chose to follow was an old British march with the quite appropriate title of "The world turned upside down."

As the prisoners moved out of their works along the Hampton road they found the French and American armies drawn up on either side of the way, the Americans on the right, and extending

Americans on the right, and extending for more than a mile toward the field of them which commanded attention. The militia formed in their rear presented a less martial sight so far as clothing and order were concerned. But all these men were conquerors, and their very appearance bespoke the hardships and pripagations. The result of their guilty amours was that they delibstance in the fall of their guilty amours was that they delibstance. gone to win in the struggle. At the head of the respective lines were the comroad is only \$4,000,000, or 40,000 shares. Of this stock the Clyde Syndicate holds 28,000 shares that is a permanent investment and put away for the purpose of holding the control of the road against all corners. Of the stock the clyde Syndicate holds | 51,000,000 on the mine, which means all corners. Of the road against all corners. for \$1,000,000. In all he made about \$1,300,000 on the mine, which was then stocked at \$20,000,000, yielded some \$5,000,000 to its new purchasers, and is new an empty ruin so for as appearance.

As O'Hara advanced to the chief, he was referred to Lincoln, who upon receiving mission, immediately returned it to the Rritish General, whose troops ther marched between the two lines to a field

> for it in some places, and are very wealthy and highly respected citizens of Denver.
>
> Since the Little Pittsburg strike everyhigh that Tabor has touched has turned. arm. Becoming incensed at such treat-ment he asserted with an oath that he would not be outdone as a bitist, and attempted to get the snake's head into rushes off to the compliment. In his attempt to do so New York every now and then to have the snake again bit him severely on the New York every now and then to have some fun with the boys in Wall street. When he first turned up in that center of sharp practice they took him for a greeny who had made his money easily, and would part with it readily. In other a say the snake's bites, usually considered say the snake again bit him severely on the cheek, which only rendered him more furious. say the snake's bites, usually considered poisonous, had no appreciable effect upon Elwood, who announces that he is a rampant anti-prohibitionist, because mistake in his case again. He has developed a talent for handling vast sums he thinks the whiskey in him at the time of money wisely that surprises all but those who used to play ten-cent draw poker with him in the old days. One of find good reason for being on the prohibition dressed in brown cauvas speaking these, dressed in brown canvas, speaking of Tabor's luck and judgment, the other man would tackle a snake after that style. - Charlotte Observer.

on the right, where they grounded their

arms.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS .- Neithe when to bluff and when to lay down; when a man knows these things in draw he's able to hold his own and make his way anywhere if he ever gets a chance."

The speaker evidently either didn't "know them things" or his chance hasn't come yet.

HIE WHISKY BUSINESS.—Neither Kansas nor Maine has got hold of the right way to suppress the whisky business; but they can follow the lead of one of the villages in France, and, perhaps, achieve success. In this village liquor was imbibed as freely as water, and there ever not another beautiful to be a suppression of the villages in France, and, perhaps, achieve success. Tabor's wealth now is variously estimated between \$4,000,000 and \$10,000, but it is doubtful if even he could state its exact figure. Netwithstanding and the result was a proclamation dehis sudden leap from pover y to millions, he is as plain and approach the as ever. His only son and heir is one of the lessees of the Windsor Hotel, and is said to be a shrewd, level-headed young man.

Mrs. Tabor delichts in fine clothes diast stood from and in a fortnight's time there. stood firm, and in a fortnight's time there was a great change. No drinker could secure employment in the factory nor buy a yard of cloth or an ounce of provisions or secure a bed at the hotel. in a month the sight of a drunkard was

- One hundred and nineteen peasan following paragraph: "A survey of the whole field is full of encouragement: new capital from without: new mining, manufacturing and agricultural indusmanufacturing and agricultural industries within: new railroad enterprises leading to a new stimulus to immigration: new courage and hopefulness for by the steward of the estate for having refused to do the work which they are still called upon to perform according to ing signs of a prosperity, present and prospective, which will be contemplated with pleasure by all men having at heart the good of the whole country."

The barn was set on fire by some of the villagers.

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News and Gossip.

- The employees of the Post Office Department number 65,000. - The executors of Lord Beaconsfield

report his estate worth \$300,000. - Southern Texas is to be traversed — In Cincinnati, there were twenty-seven deaths from sunstroke on the 13th

Six lines of railroad now enter Denver, and three more are soon to be added.

— There are over 20,000 children in the public schools of St. Louis who are studying German. - The first cargo of fruit direct from

the West Indies since the war arrived at Richmond, Va., last week. - The strawberry growers of a single county in Maryland realized over \$100,-000 this year on their crops.

well as poetic retaliation on the part of the Americans for what the enemy were pleased to command when Gen. Lincoln was compelled to surrender at Charleston the year before. The matter came up at the meeting of the commissioners. "This is a harsh article," said Ross to Laurens. "Which article," said Ross to Laurens. "Which article," answered the latter. "The troops shall march out with a dieman march."

"Yes, sir," returned Laurens with a touch of sang froid, "it is a harsh article."

"There are 11,068 factories in New

York city, employing 262,459 people, of whom 133,998 are men, 63,482 women and 65,373 children. Most of this year army is combined in a demand for Saturday half holidays.

--- If the President recovers, Guiteau can only be punished by eight years imprisonment. A lawyer suggests that each of the boarding house keepers whom he has swindled make complaint against him, thus insuring his lodgment in jails throughout the country for the remainder of his life. — A woman belonging to the sect called Perfectionists undertook to run herself to death at Dallas, Texas. She got the idea from a Scriptural passage about "running the race to the end," that if she run till she died she would go direct to Heaven. She could not kill herself by pedestrianism, however, and resorted to drowning instead.

- The new prohibitory liquor law is not working smoothly in Kansas. Juries have refused to convict parties of violating the law even upon the clearest evidence of guilt. The authorities of one town having acted in direct opposition to the law, some of the more earnest advocates of the law want the Governor

to call the militia to enforce it. - The Governor of Texas, in respond-— The Governor of Texas, in responding to the request of Governor Foster to have a day of thanksgiving and jubilee for the recovery of the President, apologizes for his long delay, and says: "I do not deem it consistent with my position as Governor to issue a proclamation directing religious services, where church and State are or to be kept separate in their functions."

erately leaped into the rapids, and thus passed into the eternal world. Howie passed into the eternal world. Howie wrote to his wife begging her forgiveness Mrs. S. was 38 and the Doctor was 42.

70 years, had his left ear cut entirely off by a plowshare recently. He was un-hitching a mule team from a plow and had them nearly loose when the mules them he was thrown to the ground and ear and making ar ugly scalp wound on the back of the nead. The attending physician has the ear preserved in alcohol.

- Greenleaf, near Fort Gibson, Kansas, in the Cherokee Nation, a point about 50 miles west of Fort Smith, was recently the scene of a horrible tragedy. The Creek and Cherokee Indians were having a barbecue, preliminary to nomi-nating their candidate for the ensuing election next month. Whiskey flowed freely. Two full-blooded Indians, Bill Lovett and Deer Track, became drunk, and in their frenzy made an ouslaught on some of the party. Seven men were killed and mortally wounded. The murderers are at large, and no efforts are being made to arrest them.

- The Spanish government has issued a decree allowing Jews to return to that country, from which they were brutally expelled and banished in 1492. The concession has been secured by the intervention of an influential Jew at Constantinople, who suggested to the Spanish minister that his fellow countrymen, who were receiving such bad treatment in might be again received into Spain where they achieved such prosperity during the middle ages. Sixty thousand Jewish refugees have arrived in Turkey, and it is proposed to have these continue their exodus to Spain, the country which for seven centuries was the only part of Europe where they were free from perse-cution and their rights were respected Their subsequent treatment during the fifteenth century is one of the darkest blots in Spanish history.

- The Knoxville, (Tenn.,) Dispatch, in speaking of the message of sympathy sent by Governor Hagood for the State of South Carolina to Secretary Blaine on the 3d of July, utters the following words: "Noble utterances. They will rise in history. They will form a diadem upon the brow of the Palmetto State. They will be speak her praises long, long after this and succeeding generations shall have passed away. It is an imperisbable boon to transmit to future generations: 'Express the indignation of the State at the attempted assassination of the President, and convey to Mrs. Garfield her profound sympathy.' We take off our hat to South Carolina. We knew before that she was a grand old State. We certainly know it now. How tender and delicate the allusion to Mrs. Garfield. She, too, needed sympathy. She had scarcely risen from her bed of suffering and affliction till she was called as was then supposed, to the dying bed-side of her husband. The ordeal was a upon Fort Sumter, to extend her gener-